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ANDEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL ADJOURNS MEETINGS

PA151921 Paris AFP in Spanish 0313 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 14 Mar (AFP)--The last work session of the Andean Foreign Ministers Council adjourned today with the signing of three documents and the Bolivian proposal to prepare a new integration strategy for the future.

The documents are: a joint statement by the Andean Group and Argentina, a document of mutual understanding and a statement by the Argentine, Bolivian, and Peruvian foreign ministers regarding physical integration. The joint statement condemns any kind of colonialism and expresses respect for human rights, the juridical equality of states, the principle of nonintervention and of self-determination of peoples and ideological pluralism.

The ministers of the Andean countries, Argentina and Spain repudiated the invasion of embassies and the taking of hostages. They reasserted the need to carry out efforts to eliminate all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism and foreign occupation. They also expressed their solidarity with Argentina's rights over the Falkland Islands. The document notes the need to reorganize the OAS and expressed the inadvisability of maintaining the traditional model of regional integration such as the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA] and to ratify the Latin American Economic System [LAES].

In this respect they noted the importance of substituting LAFTA with a new flexible and pluralist system reflecting the Latin American reality.

The declaration of physical integration signed by Bolivia, Peru and Argentina specifies concrete objectives and the financing of communication projects by the Argentine Government favoring the two Andean Pact countries. These projects include the Puno-Desaguadero railroad in Peru and the Desaguadero-Guaqui-Biacha track in Bolivian territory, the building of the Desaguadero-Ilo highway in Bolivia, the Sucre-Boyuibe highway in the same country and the building of the Potosi-Tariga-Bermejo road in Bolivia.

The document of understanding signed between Argentina and the Andean countries establishes channels for periodic consultations, allowing the coordination of economic, political and social activities. These channels seek political economic and social objectives. The document establishes a permanent channel for the exchange of information, consultation and coordination between the Andean Group and Argentina.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Julio Garret Ayllon, speaking in the name of his colleagues at the end of the Andean Council meetings, set forth the need to implement a new regional integration strategy with futuristic projections. He noted that there are great prospects ahead of us and that the year 2000 presents a challenge which demands a defined Latin American integration strategy allowing our peoples to reach the end of the century united. Based on this conviction, he said, we proposed the Andean Council call a conference of the Amazon Basin, River Plate and Pacific countries in order to study a strategy for unity and integration so that Latin America will reach the year 2000 with the independence, peace and well-being our peoples need. Argentine Minister Maj Gen Carlos Pastor noted that his country attaches importance to negotiations for an agreement on cooperation and development.

Even though the Andean foreign ministers' meeting ended today, it will not be officially adjourned until tomorrow.

PRC AMBASSADOR VIEWS VIDELA'S UPCOMING VISIT

PY171448 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 17 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Usuahia--Upon his return from a 4-day visit to the Tierra del Fuego national territory, PRC Ambassador Xu Zhongfu said yesterday that the visit that President Jorge Rafael Videla will make to the PRC will strengthen even more the existing friendship and cooperation ties between our two countries.

The PRC ambassador told journalists that although the PRC and Argentina have different points of view on many issues, he believes they also share many viewpoints.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD170858 Hamburg DPA in German 0233 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires--Guenther Van Well, state secretary in the Bonn Foreign Ministry, arrived in Argentina on 16 March for a 1-week visit. Van Well, who will also visit Uruguay, will chair a 17-19 March conference of FRG ambassadors accredited to South American countries.

During 20 and 21 March, Van Well will hold official talks with the Argentine Government and also be received by President Jorge Videla and Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor. On arrival in Buenos Aires, the state secretary confirmed that the German-Argentine nuclear dealings now under preparation will be raised at the meetings as part of the bilateral issues to be discussed. However, he had no special charge from the cabinet for talks on this topic.

BRIEFS

PASTOR RETURNS--Buenos Aires, 15 Mar (TELAM)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos W. Pastor has returned from Quito, Ecuador, where he attended, as an observer, the Andean Pact foreign ministers meeting. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2310 GMT 15 Mar 80 PY]

ANTARCTIC MINERAL DEPOSITS--Buenos Aires, 11 Mar (AFP)--The Argentine Antarctic Institute has found deposits of lead, zinc, copper and gold in the Tabarin Peninsula, situated in the Argentine sector of the Antarctic. A geological expedition of the military construction administration will go down to this area to evaluate the findings of the mentioned minerals. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1013 GMT 11 Mar 80 PY]

OIL DISCOVERY--Buenos Aires, 11 Mar (AFP)--The private enterprise CAPSA, which is carrying out prospecting work in the south of Argentina, has announced the finding of an important oil deposit in the Comodoro Rivadavia region, 1,800 km southwest of Buenos Aires. According to the information, the petroleum deposit is situated 2,100 meters below ground level. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0408 GMT 12 Mar 80 PY]

FRENCH NUCLEAR EXPERT--Buenos Aires, 16 Mar (NA)--Gen Alberto Buchalet, father of the French A-bomb, is in Argentina on a private visit. Buchalet, former director of the French atomic commission, is currently the director of the French chamber of commerce for Latin America, which is made up of French exporters. During his stay in Argentina, he will meet with Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0112 GMT 16 Mar 80 PY]

MNR NOMINATES PAZ ESTENSSORO FOR PRESIDENCY

PY172230 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1506 GMT 17 Mar 80 PY

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Text] La Paz, 17 Mar (LATIN)--Former President Victor Paz Estenssoro emerged as the first Bolivian presidential candidate today after being proclaimed by his party's convention.

The National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), a political party led by Paz Estenssoro, concluded its convention early this morning and confirmed the 73-year-old leader as its highest authority. With less than 4 months remaining before the general elections, Paz is the first candidate to be officially nominated by a party convention.

Mario Padilla, a lawyer, and Walter Gonzalez Valda, a former police colonel, have also been declared candidates but only through paid advertisements in the newspapers. Although political leaders have stated that the participation of former President Hernan Siles Zuazo and Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez of the Democratic and Popular Union (UDP) and the Nationalist Democratic Alliance (ADN), respectively, is certain, their parties are still making preparations for conventions.

According to the MNR leaders, the national convention approved a declaration of principles and a government program of "anti-imperialist and revolutionary content." The executive board of the party, founded in 1942, also approved the expulsion of all the leaders who participated in the bloody 1 November military coup headed by Col Alberto Natusch Busch, who was subsequently ousted. Those expelled include three MNR members who held high positions in the party's leadership and accepted ministerial posts during the brief government of Colonel Natusch.

Paz Estenssoro, by expelling these members, underlined his persistent denials of participation in or encouragement of the 1 November military coup, an accusation made by Guillermo Bedregal, former MNR executive secretary. The MNR party convention did not discuss matters related to the "reunification" of various dissident sectors of the party who are organizing another convention to be held within the next few days to deny recognition (?of Paz Estenssoro's leadership).

One of the dissident sectors is headed by Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez and by other former leaders, some of whom were even members of the UDP of Hernan Siles Zuazo and actively participated in the November military coup. Bishop Leonidas Sanchez, MNR deputy chief, said: "We have nothing to do with them, and any attempt at reunification must be carried out under Paz Estenssoro's leadership.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION HOSTAGES RELEASED IN RIBERALTA

PY141605 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 8 Mar 80 p 10 PY

[Excerpt] Riberalta has decided to end its strike and release the hostages after a radiotelephone conference between Hans Dellien, deputy for Beni Department and Jaime Velasco, president of the Riberalta Civic Committee. Deputy Dellien, who talked to the Riberalta leader at 1830 yesterday, said that the government's request to the people of Riberalta to end the strike and release the hostages was fulfilled. Two officials of the Finance Ministry who went to Riberalta to discuss a problem involving chestnut producers were taken hostage, and 500 chestnut producers went on a hunger strike.

SANTOS PORT PARALYZED BY LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE

PY171606 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 100 GMT 17 Mar 80 PY

[(Rene Braga) reports from Santos]

[Excerpts] The port of Santos, the largest in Latin America, is at a standstill as a result of a strike--the first one in this port since the 1964 revolution--called by workers of the local (Docas) Company. The strike broke out in view of the employer's failure to meet the workers' demand for a 3,300-cruzeiro pay increase upon expiration of the 15-day deadline set by the four unions of longshoremen. The strike was unanimously approved at 2330 last night by approximately 7,500 workers gathered at the (Antonio Guena) municipal gymnasium.

(Arlindo Borges Pereira), secretary of the National Federation of Longshoremen, assumed the leadership of the strike in the name of the local leaders while (Romulo Augusto Pereira de Souza), secretary of the National Confederation of Maritime Workers, went to Brasilia to officially inform the government of the workers' decision.

The workers threaten to form picket groups, vow to not tolerate the punishment of any striker and intend to carry on the strike indefinitely should any of their leaders be dismissed by the government. The strike may have unpredictable consequences, since nearly 50 ships dock daily in the port of Santos; and there will be many problems because the coffee harvest is now underway.

Strike Declared Illegal

PY180115 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2244 GMT 17 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 17 Mar (LATIN)--The Brazilian Government today declared illegal the strike called by the Santos dockworkers and warned that it will not negotiate under pressure.

The Labor Ministry released a communique this afternoon identifying that sector as essential to the country and thus of concern for national security. Therefore, according to a law that was approved in August 1978, stopping its operation is prohibited.

MATTHEI'S COMMENTS ON 'PHASES' CAUSE SURPRISE

PY180150 Paris AFP in Spanish 1916 GMT 16 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 16 Mar (AFP)--It was said here today that the Chilean military regime, which celebrated 6 and 1/2 years in power this week, is facing the increasing need to establish deadlines and definite alternatives so that the country may return to complete democracy.

The subject of deadlines was unexpectedly mentioned once again by Gen Fernando Matthei, commander of the air force and member of the government junta, when he stated that it is "extremely necessary" to talk about phases in order to return to normality.

Although President Pinochet has often said that the important thing is to "establish goals and not deadlines," he did not seem surprised by Matthei's statements.

Nevertheless, this statement has aroused expectations, and many observers here recalled that Gen Gustavo Leigh, former air force commander, was removed from his post and dismissed from the government junta 20 months ago when he voiced concerns similar to those mentioned today by his successor, General Matthei.

During an interview with the weekly magazine ERCILLA, Matthei said that "it is important to establish an alternative, because if it does not exist the president cannot leave the government, since this would mean exposing the country to chaos and anarchy."

Therefore, the question now arising in several sectors is concerned not only with the duration of the regime or the presidential succession but with ways of finding a political alternative to be used when civilians regain the government leadership they lost in 1973.

The government junta headed by General Pinochet overthrew late Socialist President Salvador Allende in September 1973.

A long political analysis published today, Sunday, by the influential daily EL MERCURIO said that "in fact, so serious alternative to replace the current regime exists at present."

This newspaper believes that it is the regime's duty to come up with a solution to the political vacuum, otherwise another revolutionary option could emerge in Chile in the long term, as happened in Nicaragua and Iran.

Everything indicates, according to the judgment of several analysts, that the Chileans are getting ready for "a great institutional debate," which will gain more strength when the state council--an organization which advises the president--releases the draft of the new constitution in late April or early May.

Pinochet himself disclosed part of the new draft constitution when he pointed out that "it will allow Chileans to live in peace and tranquillity, blocking the entrance of Soviet Marxism by means of the absence of political parties, although this will displease politicians."

From this point of view, the question which remains to be answered is whether the Chilean military will be able or not to create a democratic alternative within a deadline and without the parties which existed in Chile when the 1973 crisis took place.

REPORTAGE ON STALEMATED GOVERNMENT-GUERRILLA TALKS

PA180319 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The government said in Bogota that it will take no military action at the Dominican Republic Embassy unless it is forced to do so. Communications Minister Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa made that categorical statement. He said that the government's intention is still to talk to the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas who are holding the diplomats captive.

The ranking government official told the directors of the newscasts CARACOL, TODELAR, RCN and SUPER NOTICIAS that it is expected dialog will lead to a solution to the embassy conflict. The government will not fire a single shot because it wants a peaceful solution, the communications minister noted.

Government Refuses Plane for Guerrillas

PA172114 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1900 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 17 Mar (LATIN)--The Colombian Government told the guerrillas who are occupying the Dominican Embassy that it will not give them a plane to leave the country, the newspaper EL PUEBLO reported today.

According to the paper, which quoted unidentified official sources, the aircraft must be provided by the country that grants asylum to the extremists, if they are granted permission to leave the country. The announcement could have been made during the fifth or last dialog held on Thursday, 13 March, between government officials and representatives of the extremist group.

EL PUEBLO identified Guillermo Elvencio Ruiz Gomez and Antonio Jose Navarro Wolf as the leaders of the guerrilla operation. Antonio Jose Navarro Wolf has been wanted by authorities since the assault last year on the newspaper EL CALENO in Cali, 350 km southwest of Bogota.

According to EL PUEBLO, the arms being used by the occupants of the Dominican Embassy are obsolete and the submachineguns do not have magazines. The guerrillas, who are holding some 30 persons hostage, are demanding the release of 70 prisoners and a ransom of $10 million, but the government has refused to meet their demands.

Turbay 'Powerless' To Release Prisoners

PA131528 Paris AFP in Spanish 1446 GMT 13 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 13 Mar (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala could be removed from office if he releases the political prisoners as demanded by the guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19) who are occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

Colombian Ambassador to Venezuela Cornelio Reyes made the statement to the government news agency VENPRES. Reyes said President Turbay cannot release a single political prisoner because he does not have power to do so. If he does release them, he would be violating the Constitution and running the risk that the Colombian Congress will remove him from office.

The Colombian diplomat said the position of the guerrillas in the embassy with respect to decreasing the amount of the ransom and the number of political prisoners to be released show how difficult it is for them to achieve their planned goals. However, Reyes expressed optimism over the continuity and speed of the negotiations between the two parties.

CUBA WILLING TO RECEIVE GUERRILLAS, HOSTAGES

PA172233 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2210 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 17 Mar (EFE)--The Colombian Government this afternoon confirmed that Cuba is willing to receive the hostages and the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas who are occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

According to a presidential bulletin, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala appreciates "such an attitude by the Cuban Government which is an undoubtable manifestation of friendliness during difficult moments." "I wish to assure you," the message to the Cuban ambassador in Bogota adds, "that I will certainly consider this offer and make use of it, if necessary."

According to Cuba, the Havana government, to help find a solution to the difficult situation at the Dominican Embassy, "is willing to receive the guerrilla commando unit, hostages and political prisoners through a direct Bogota-Havana flight."

This is the first official announcement of the Cuban offer to the embassy problem, where an M-19 group is holding 35 hostages, 12 of them ambassadors, since 27 February. Friday, the Cuban ambassador, Fernando Ravelo, visited President Turbay Ayala to formalize Fidel Castro's decision, but the matter of the notes had been kept strictly secret.

Messages With Cuba Disclosed

PA180050 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--President Turbay Ayala said today he will bear in mind the Fidel Castro government's offer to welcome the captors, hostages or political prisoners as long as the Colombian executive thinks the offer will contribute to solving the problem posed by the takeover of the Dominican Republic Embassy. The presidency disclosed the texts of the notes exchanged between the two government leaders. The Cuban Government's message, conveyed by Ambassador Fernando Ravelo, says that the offer will be valid as long as the operation is carried out via a direct flight from Bogota to Havana. The texts of the messages were read for Super Noticias [name of newscast] by Alfonso Martinez, a newsman assigned to the presidency's Press and Information Office:

[Begin recording] The presidency's Press and Information Secretariat today disclosed the texts of the notes exchanged on 14 March between the Colombian and Cuban governments regarding a proposal to solve the case of the takeover of the Dominican Embassy here. The text of the Cuban ambassador's note is as follows:

Cuban Embassy [letterhead]

Your Excellency, Mr President, I am honored to address you to tell you that if the Colombian Government thinks it will contribute to solving the complex situation at the Dominican Embassy, the Cuban Government is willing to welcome the guerrilla commando unit, the hostages and political prisoners if they fly directly from Bogota to Havana.

I seize this opportunity to reiterate my highest esteem for Your Excellency.

Sincerely yours,

[Signed] Fernando Ravelo Renedo, Cuban ambassador to Colombia.

This is President Ayala's letter to the Cuban ambassador in Bogota; Mr Ambassador: Concerning the amiable message that you were kind enough to deliver to me today, I want to tell you that I have addressed the following cable to the Cuban Government via our embassy in Havana:

Please accept my gratitude and that of the Colombian Government for the very cordial and friendly offer that you conveyed to me through Ambassador Fernando Ravelo Renedo to welcome in Cuba the captors and hostages at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. I appreciate the gesture of the Cuban Government as an unmistakable token of friendship at a difficult moment. I want to tell you that I will bear very much in mind the offer and accept it if necessary.

Cordially yours.

[Signed] Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of Colombia.

With my esteem and appreciation, [signed] Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala [end recording]

The presidency announced that a new communique will be released in the next few hours to report on the embassy situation.

HOSTAGE VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR SUFFERS HEART ATTACK

PA172122 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2058 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 17 Mar (LATIN)--A government spokesman has reported that Venezuelan Ambassador Virgilio Lovera suffered a heart attack today. Lovera is one of the 11 ambassadors being held hostage at the Dominican Embassy here by a guerrilla group.

Early this morning, Uruguayan Ambassador Fernando Gomez escaped from the Dominican Embassy by tying several sheets together and climbing down from the second floor.

Newsmen outside the embassy heard Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, also a hostage, shouting from the embassy asking for medical aid for his Venezuelan colleague. The government spokesman said that a heart specialist was sent to the embassy. Ambassador Galan shouted from one of the embassy windows: "We need a cardiologist urgently. Please tell foreign minister Diego Uribe Vargas to get in touch with us." "The Venezuelan ambassador is very ill," he added.

About 10 minutes later 19 April Movement guerrilla's voice was heard over an army officer's walkie-talkie, also asking for a doctor.

The Mexican ambassador's call for help occurred at 1320 (1820 GMT), when the Red Cross van was beginning to unload food for the diplomats and guerrillas inside the embassy.

Condition Not Serious

PA172141 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 17 Mar (AFP)--Venezuelan Ambassador Virgilio Lovera is experiencing heart trouble but his condition is no cause for concern, cardiologist Luis Urdaneta said after examining him at the Dominican Embassy, where Lovera is still being held hostage along with other diplomats by the 19 April Movement guerrillas. The cardiologist spent 50 minutes examining Lovera and another hostage who is having circulation problems but whose name was not given.

This is the second time that Urdaneta has examined the Venezuelan ambassador who, according to insistent rumors, experienced a serious heart attack today.

REPORTERS , PRESS WORKERS PROTEST CENSORSHIP

PA152147 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Test] Bogota, 15 Mar (AFP)--The Colombian newsmen and Press Workers' Federation [FEDEPRENSA] demanded here today the lifting of press censorship which is detrimental and unnecessary. FEDEPRENSA, the main union which includes the Bogota newsmen's circle, also expressed its concern over the intensification of censorship in recent days due to the Dominican Embassy incident.

FEDEPRENSA also protested the warnings, sanctions and restrictions applied to various news media and to foreign newsmen. Finally, FEDEPRENSA demanded the people's right to be informed because the freedom of the press, notoriously limited in our country, does not endanger the stability of the state or its institutions.

NEWSMEN RETREAT 40 METERS FROM OCCUPIED EMBASSY

PA161800 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1546 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 15 Mar (EFE)--National and international newsmen suddenly retreated 40 meters back from where they were located in the vicinity of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota this morning.

The national army ordered this on noting that the terrorists, in view of the constant milling of persons, had said they were ready to shoot at any moment. Col Fabio Luque Garcia, who is heading the military operations around the Dominican Embassy, ordered national and international newsmen covering the developments of the guerrilla action to take down their tents.

The tents were placed 40 meters further back--they had been some 50 meters from the occupied embassy--that is, 90 meters from the embassy. This will now prevent learning--if the dialog is resumed--the impressions of the female guerrilla in the event she harangues the press.

While the tent transfer took place, the photographers and cameramen tried to get Colonel Luque Garcia to promise that when the dialog is resumed and important developments are taking place, they would be allowed to shoot film from their former locations, but the military officer did not give them any assurances.

Some 13 ambassadors and other diplomats have been held as hostages since 27 February in the occupied embassy.

RADIO STATIONS FINED FOR EMBASSY COVERAGE VIOLATIONS

PA140343 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0256 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 13 Mar (EFE)--The Colombian Government has fined several radio stations which broadcast reports on the taking of hostages at the Dominican Republic Embassy by 19 April Movement guerrillas.

Since the day of the takeover, 27 February, the government, via the Communications Ministry, has banned the transmission of radio and television reports "to avoid misunderstandings."

The stations which have been fined are Radio Super, whose programs will be completely suspended for 2 days, La Voz del Litoral, Radio Tropical in Barranquilla and the newscast Universo, each of which has to pay a fine of 5,000 pesos ($200).

According to the ministry resolution, the station violated the radio broadcasting statute. The statute contains provisions on the handling of information by the state when it deems necessary.

COMMUNIQUE NO 17 ISSUED ON COURTS-MARTIAL

PA150428 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Communique No 17 issued by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic on 14 March; read by unidentified information secretariat official]

[Text] The Secretariat of Information and the Press of the Presidency of the Republic reports:

The government today issued Decree No 536 establishing rules to expedite the course of verbal courts martial. In preparing this new decree and exercising the powers conferred by Article 121 of the national Constitution, the executive office was advised by a commission of eminent jurists made up of Drs Antonio Rocha, Guillermo Gonzalez Charry, Jorge Enrique Gutierrez Anzola, Rafael Poveda Alfonso, Rodrigo Noguera Laborde, Bernardo Gaitan Mahecha, Luis Cordosa Marino, Jose Bernal Pinzon and Juan Benavides Patron.

The text of the decree is as follows:

Decree No 536 Which as of 14 March 1980 Establishes Rules Designed for the Preservation of Public Order

The president of the Republic of Colombia, exercising the functions conferred upon him by Article 121 of the Constitution and in compliance with legislative Decree No 2131 of 1976 and considering:

That by Decree 2131 of 1976, a state of siege was declared throughout the national territory and that legislative Decrees No 2830 of 24 October 1976, and No 1923 of 6 September 1978, assigned to the military penal courts achieve greater serenity in the administration of justice, jurisdiction over criminal offenses that are highly disruptive of public order;

That these laws provide that crimes which come under the jurisdiction of the military penal courts and its agencies, for the duration of the state of siege, will be investigated and tried according to the procedures of verbal courts-martial, except for crimes listed in Article 590 of the military penal code.

That new incidence of great gravity, which are known to all, have caused a major disruption of public order, forcing the government to consider it necessary to expedite the procedures of verbal courts-martial, guaranteeing the right of defense prescribed by Article 126 of the Constitution, since the speedy and efficient functioning of these courts is closely linked with the elimination of the causes of the disruptions of public order;

That the procedures followed in verbal courts-martial following investigation led to the compilation of voluminous case files, as has been occuring, while Article 574 of the Military Code of Justice, as it presently stands, provides for the prompt administration of justice in the least possible time;

That the proceedings in the verbal courts-martial prescribe that, when there is a prior investigation, the accused has the right to be informed of the process and to participate in it from the time the investigations begin, and the right to be present at the presentation of evidence either in person or through his attorney;

Decrees:

Article 1. Verbal courts-martial which follow an investigation will proceed as follows:

The verbal courts-martial [words indistinct] in Article 573, (?will include) the reading of the judge advocate's recommendations [concepto del auditor] mentioned in Article 565 of the Military Code of Justice and those other portions of the proceedings requested by the prosecutor, the defense attorneys, the defendants or the legal assistants.

This decree becomes effective upon its issuance and it partially supersedes Article 584 of the Military Code of Justice.

For publication and enforcement.

VENEZUELAN TREATMENT OF ILLEGALS TO BE INVESTIGATED

PA152112 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Colombian Government today asked consuls in Venezuela to closely watch the way the authorities of the neighboring country are treating undocumented people. The Foreign Ministry made this decision in view of constant reports of abuses by the Venezuelan authorities against undocumented Colombians.

The Foreign Ministry has asked the Colombian consuls to closely watch how undocumented people are treated in jail and right up to the moment they are deported and turned over to the authorities in Cucuta. Next week the Foreign Ministry will also instruct Ambassador Cornelio Reyes to ask the Venezuelan Government to improve the situation of undocumented people. Today Ambassador Reyes traveled from Caracas to Zulia to talk to Colombians about the treatment they are receiving from the local authorities. Cornelio Reyes is collecting a number of documents which he plans to deliver to President Luis Herrera Campins.

In the past 2 weeks, 3,000 undocumented people have been deported from Venezeula.

BRAZILIAN JOURNALIST REPORTS FINDING OF GUERRILLA CELL

PY162137 Paris AFP in Spanish 1932 GMT 15 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Mar (AFP)--The daily O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO has reported that the Paraguayan Army has discovered a guerrilla cell in Caaguazu, 200 km from the Brazilian border.

The Paraguayan authorities have published a communique reporting that an operation was carried out against "a group of delinquents," but according to journalist Adelia Maria Lopes, a special correspondent of O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, the story told by local residents is different.

This episode bagan on Saturday, 8 March, when a group of armed youths took over a bus coming from Caaguazu, situated near the site where the gigantic Itaipu Dam is being built. The Paraguayan authorities asserted that the attackers were a group of bandits, but the bus driver--all this according to O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO--stated that the attackers identified themselves as "guerrilla" and took all the passengers' money and jewelry.

Journalist Lopes reported that about 15 soldiers were seen yesterday combing the woods less than 120 km from the Brazilian border. According to Lopes, the inhabitants of the Altona area stated that soldiers searched the area with the help of planes and helicopters and that they discovered a group of 300 guerrillas. They killed 95 of them.

Leopoldo Ostertag, a spokesman of the Colorado Party in exile in Curitiba, Brazil, stated that his party has nothing to do with that alleged guerrilla cell, which could be used as an excuse for a hardening against democratic forces by the regime of Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner.

The Brazilian foreign relations minister and a spokesman of the Paraguayan Embassy in Brasilia stated that they had received no information regarding the alleged guerrilla cell. Notwithstanding, O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO stated that this news has aroused concern in the Brazilian Government about the safety of the Itaipu Dam, which is being built by Brazil and Paraguay.

Communique Issued

PY171625 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 15 Mar 80 p 6 PY

[Text] The Interior Ministry press secretariat has issued a communque which states: The Interior Ministry press secretariat herewith supplies additional information to the report that was issued on 9 March 1980 regarding an armed attack perpetrated last Saturday against a bus of the Caaguazu bus line.

1. In view of the circumstances, the authorities responsible for thatjurisdiction carried out the proper investigations to establish what had taken place, and to identify and arrest the perpetrators of the attack.

The security forces counted from the very beginning on the spontaneous cooperation of the Juan Manuel Frutos and Campo 9 Colorado Party branches. Moreover, the settlers and farmers living in the area also showed their repudiation of this unusual incident by offering their complete cooperation with the representatives of the law.

The members of the Caaguazu Colorado Party branch also teamed up with the authorities, offering their valuable support to locate the 20 bandits involved in the attack, who had fled to Caaguazu to hide in the woods, where they were finally surrounded.

2. Finding themselves surrounded, the bandits opened fire against the security forces and an armed clash ensued. The following persons were wounded in this clash: Army Maj Carlos Alberto Ayala Gonzalez, of the 2d Infantry Division, who was in command of the troops; Romualdo Rolon, police chief of the Caaguazu government district; Felipe Gimenez and Cesar Dure, Colorado Party Militiamen; and Cpl Aristides Ortigoza.

3. The following bandits died in the same attack: Estanislao Sotelo, Mario Ruiz Diaz, Secundino Segovia Britez, Feliciano Verdun, Federico Gutierrez, Adolfo Cesar Britos, Concepcion Gonzalez, Fulgencio Castillo Uliambre, Gumercindo Britez and Reinaldo Gutierrez. Wounded were Apolinaria Gonzalez, and Apolonia Flores. These two women are at the police hospital in Asuncion. Felipe Flores, Arcadio Flores, Mariano Martinez or Marciano Martinez and Arnaldo Flores, and the above-mentioned women are under arrest.

4. The security forces and those who are cooperating with them are looking for the following fugitives: Victoriano Centurion, Gil Santos Dure, Francisco Solano Dure and Vidal Martinez.

All of them will be put, at the proper time, at the disposal of the courts.

'Dragnet' Continues

PY171806 Paris AFP in Spanish 1553 GMT 17 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil, 17 Mar (AFP)--The Brazilian newspaper JORNAL DA TARDE today reports that the Paraguayan Army and the Colorado Party militia continued yesterday, Sunday, with their dragnet operations in the eastern region of the country to arrest Commander Vito Centurion, chief of the guerrilla cell.

These operations started last week after an attack perpetrated by guerrillas and led by Centurion against a tourist bus. The attack was perpetrated on the Panamerican Road between Foz do Iguazu, located on the Brazilian border, and Asuncion del Paraguay, located near Caaguazu. The dragnet operations are concentrated in the Caaguazu area.

According to a correspondent sent by JORNAL DA TARDE to the border area, there was less troop movement on the Panamerican Road yesterday than on Saturday.

Reports published in Brazil on Sunday stated that almost 5,000 men participated in the dragnet operation and that they were being aided by airplanes and helicopters. Moreover, these reports added that at least 120 persons have been killed.

According to JORNAL DA TARDE, the number of peasants that are under arrest is uncertain. Among those arrested are 80 members of the People of God sect.

The newspaper added that Anibal Fernandez, information and culture secretary of the presidency, delivered a speech in Juan O'Leary, where many farmers were arrested, in which he asked the audience to support "the armed forces and the Colorado Party militia who won a great victory nearby."

He was undoubtedly alluding to the guerrillas who were killed after the attack perpetrated against the bus.

According to an official communique, "there were 10 bandits" but reliable sources quoted by the Brazilian newspaper claim that 16 people were under Centurion's command and that they were killed and buried in a common grav

JORNAL DA TARDE reports that a director of the Paraguayan Interior Ministry Department is now touring the Caaguazu region and delivering speeches on the subject of "tactics of communist subversion."

Paraguayan opposition sectors who are exiled in Foz do Iguazu believe that there are no guerrillas in Paraguay but that this is rather "a peasant uprising lacking any ideological content."

The newspaper states that the peasants are particularly protesting the increasing number of Brazilian large landowners in Paraguay.

COMMITTEE OF CHURCHES REPORTS ARREST OF EMPLOYEE

PY151815 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 15 Mar 80 p 8 PY

[Text] Spokesmen of the Committee of Churches reported last night that Cosme Benitez, an employee of this organization stationed in Presidente Franco, has been arrested. The sources indicated that Cosme Benitez was carrying out activities in the Acaray settlement with a note signed by Msgr Van Haaken, bishop of Alto Parana. His mission was to give aid to women and children of this settlement, which is located about 50 kilometers from Puerto Presidente Stroessner. The spokesmen said they did not know the reason for Benitez' arrest and emphasized that he was carrying out a humanitarian mission in this settlement.

POLICE RELEASE FEBRERISTA YOUTH FROM JAIL

PY141837 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 14 Mar 80 p 2 PY

[Excerpt] Luis Oscar Aguilar, youth member of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party (PRF), was released the day before yesterday after being held 19 days in the central police headquarters. Sources close to the PRF indicated that Aguilar was arrested as he was distributing literature of one of the fronts involved in the electoral campaign of the PRF youth convention.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--Paraguay and Japan have signed an economic cooperation agreement aimed at remodeling the Aregua satellite telecommunications station. The Japanese government donated 600 million yen for the remodeling program, which includes the purchase of new equipment. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 14 Mar 80 p 9 PY]

CALDERON BERTI EXPLAINS OIL PRODUCTION DROP

PA170502 Paris AFP in Spanish 2339 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 15 Mar (AFP)--Venezuela will reduce its oil production by another 268,000 barrels a day to reach a production of 2 million barrels a day, Energy Minister Humberto Calderon announced today. Calderon blamed this new cutback in production on market conditions and noted that the country will produce 380,000 barrels of oil a day less than at the end of last year. Calderon noted that with the drop in production we are helping to achieve the needed balance between supply and demand and creating a climate conducive to establishing a single price structure within OPEC in the middle-term.

We have been following the evolution of the international oil market in the past few months and we have concluded that there are indications of a temporary drop in oil demand, he said. One reason for the drop in demand, according to the Venezuelan minister, is that this has been the mildest winter in the past 40 years in the developed countries; so large amounts of oil stored at the end of last year were not used. Calderon felt that this has affected the spot market prices. The first to be affected was the supply on the spot market, which was significantly reduced.

The Venezuelan energy minister also mentioned certain conservation measures adopted by the developed countries and indications of a decrease in the economic growth rates as contributory factors to the new supply and demand picture which we view as a passing phenomenon. Calderon revealed that during 1979 Venezuela refined 367.5 million barrels of oil; that is, 1,007,049 barrels a day.

Calderon said that in view of the expected excessive supply which may weaken market prices, Venezuela thought it appropriate to adjust its production level but still maintain a supply that will insure the fulfillment of our contractual obligations in 1980.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES BORDER INCIDENT WITH ALIENS

PA112129 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1623 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 11 Mar (LATIN)--The Defense Ministry has denied a report that some 3,000 foreigners who had been deported from Venezuela tried to enter a town near the border with Colombia by force. The report published by the newspaper EL PUEBLO of San Cristobal, Tachira State, 800 km southwest of here, was reproduced by the Caracas newspaper EL NACIONAL.

The public relations office of the Tachira governor's office told LATIN yesterday that thousands of citizens of various nationalities who were deported from Venezuela and who had gathered at a camp near the town of Boca del Grita, tried to cross the bridge over a river on the border but they were repelled by the National Guard.

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED ABOUT CUBANS IN GUYANA

PA180156 Quito La Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas--The Venezuelan Government has expressed concern over a supposed massive immigration of Cubans into Guyana, on the Venezuelan border. Information received from Ciudad Bolivar claims that Governor Alberto Palacci has revealed that the Cuban Government has profusely infiltrated the Republic of Guyana.

TRADE COMMISSION TO VISIT CEMA COUNTRIES

PA142356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0439 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Mar (EFE)--The diversification of Mexican foreign trade will begin to materialize with the development of trade with the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance [CEMA] countries. Having a foreign trade which is dependent on the United States, which absorbs 70 percent of Mexico's exports, this country now wants to expand its circle of buyers and sellers.

The government is now striving to diversify its exports. This plan includes the use of its great petroleum wealth, which could become a powerful instrument to help gain entry to trade markets. But Mexico is also aware that the country still requires large amounts of technology, capital goods and other things from more developed countries or countries which are developed in specific areas.

The Mexican Foreign Trade Institute [IMCE] announced that a mission composed of 25 private and state enterprise representatives will visit four CEMA countries this month. The delegation will strive to establish joint investments in the shipping and steel industries as well as in the manufacture of machinery and capital goods.

The IMCE commission will visit the following socialist countries: Poland from 16 to 19 March, the German Democratic Republic from 19 to 22 March, Czechoslovakia from 22 to 26 March and Hungary from 26 to 29 March. Trade today between Mexico and the CEMA countries could be described as "weak" if we consider that imports and exports during 1979 amounted to $112,001,000.

Mexico made sales to the CEMA countries totaling $60,501,000 and purchased $51.5 million in goods from these countries, leaving Mexico with a $9,001,000 trade surplus. However, total Mexico-CEMA country trade is much less than the Mexico-U.S. trade, which amounted to $11,827,000,000.

During 1979, Mexico's trade with the CEMA countries was mainly with Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR. The limited trade relations between socialist countries and Mexico has prompted IMCE to make marketing studies which the mission will now implement in Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary.

It is very likely that at the negotiating table Mexican investors will have a "card up their sleeve"--petroleum--which gives the country more power daily. However, Mexican foreign trade plans are not limited to introducing their products and receiving those produced by the CEMA countries. Mexican plans include a wide range of possibilities. The possible alternatives include receiving primarily German, French and Japanese construction capital to help eliminate the country's dependence on foreign trade.

COMMITTEE REPORTS MEMBER KIDNAPED IN EL SALVADOR

PA120441 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] In Mexico City, the Mexican Committee of Solidarity with the People of El Salvador denounced today the kidnaping in San Salvador of leader Maria Guadalupe Gonzalez. The 24-year-old Mexican national who is acting as [words indistinct] for the Mexican committee was kidnaped in San Salvador yesterday along with Ana Silvia Gonzalez Quintanilla, a Salvadoran. The Mexican committee reported that she was kidnaped as she was going to take a bus to go to Honduras along with a Nicaraguan [as heard] woman.

MEDICAL TEAM DECIDES SHAH'S OPERATION NOT NECESSARY

PA171303 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1117 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Panama City, 17 Mar (LATIN)--Panamanian heart surgeon Carlos Garcia Aguilera has stated that the medical team which examined the former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Phalavi, has decided that it is not necessary to submit him to a new operation. The former Iranian monarch yesterday left Paitilla Hospital in this capital where he had been since Friday afternoon so that doctors could determine if his enlarged spleen needed to be removed.

The Panamanian surgeon contradicted the report by a Paitilla Hospital source who indicated that the shah's health was "much more delicate than was thought." Interviewed by telephone by LATIN, Dr Garcia Aguilera said: "The shah is like Tarzan." Garcia Aguilera headed the team of Panamanian specialists who examined Reza Phalavi in the modern polyclinic of the capital.

RADIO CARRIES ROYO MESSAGE ON U.S. CANAL OBLIGATIONS

PA172004 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] As is established in the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the United States of America has the obligation of maintaining the waterway in suitable condition for its efficient, continued and safe operation and for transferring the canal to the Republic of Panama on the last day of the current century in good working condition. Abuse [vejacion] of or negligence in the fulfillment of such obligations constitute a clear violation of the treaty. This is President Royo's message to President Carter through Panama's national radio.

CANAL OFFICIAL EXPLAINS U.S. SENATE ACTION

PA150355 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Interview with Fernando Manfredo, Panama Canal assistant general administrator, granted to Ivan Zurita for Televisora Nacional on 14 March in Panama City--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Manfredo, which reply is the official one from the U.S. Government regarding the appointment of its representatives to the Canal Commission?

[Answer] The President of the United States fulfilled his part by submitting to the U.S. Senate the list with the five names for its approval which is a requisite established by law. The armed forces subcommittee met on 7 March to make the recommendation to the Senate but no vote was taken. The latest report I have received is that the Senate has suspended any further action regarding the presidential note, until President Carter submits a series of documents they have requested concerning the letter that President Royo sent President Carter on 9 January. Until this is done, the Senate will not discuss the President's request to approve the appointment of the five U.S. members to the Canal Commission. Until this is done, the rest of the Board of Directors cannot be appointed. We had hoped that all this would have happened around the middle of this month. We even planned a meeting of the Board of Directors for the end of the month. However, in view of the present situation, this possibility does not seem to be near.

[Question] If these appointments are made soon--say within 2 months--how will this affect the administrative management of the canal?

[Answer] First, I think that the appointments are going to be made soon. I thing that these difficulties are going to be solved soon. At least, the names have been submitted to the Senate. The Senate's procedure will not be long and once these obstacles are overcome, the appointments will follow. This problem has two aspects: on the one hand we are not receiving the talent and experience of the members of the commission regarding the establishment of policies and the implementation of some important decisions. But what is even more important is that the Republic of Panama has expressed not just its worry, but also its annoyance because the canal is being operated without the participation of Panama on the administrative level which is one of the gains agreed upon in the 1977 treaty. We started from the principle that beginning 1 October 1979, Panama would have effective and active participation in making decisions on the administrative level to make sure that the treaty was being respected--and also very important--that the interests of Panama were being well protected by any decision made. After all, Panama is the country which is the most to the United States and which makes possible the canal operation.

NEWSMAN REPORTS ON DEPORTATION FROM EL SALVADOR

PA170445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0026 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Mar (AFP)--Panamanian newsman Demetrio Olaciregui, who was expelled from the country on Thursday, 13 March, said that in El Salvador no one can speak and that the press was muzzled.

Olaciregui, who was correspondent in San Salvador for the Costa Rican Radio Noticias del Continente station and for an international news agency, said that prior to his expulsion Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia had warned him against sending distorted information that could threaten state security.

The Panamanian newsman also said that Colonel Garcia, claiming that rights including freedom of expression were suspended, had told him not to report on armed clashes, security corps operations or to make propaganda for leftist groups.

Olaciregui said that his expulsion from El Salvador was due to a unilateral decision by the defense minister and that it violates the country's laws which grant preference to Central Americans married to Salvadorans as was his case.

Regarding his arrest and deportation, the newsmen said that when he left from an appointment at the immigration offices in San Salvador, he was intercepted by three guards dressed in civilian garb who, weapons in hand, compelled him to board a vehicle which took him to El Amatillo on the Honduran border. According to Olaciregui, the only thing the agents said when he asked the reason for his arrest was: shut up, we follow orders. Later they just asked him at what border point he wanted to leave the country.

Olaciregui, who arrived in Costa Rica Friday, 14 March, said that his case will probably be analyzed by the directors of the Inter-American Press Association [IAPA] at the meeting to be held in San Jose on Sunday, 16 March.

PEOPLES FEDERAL NATIONALIST PARTY TO BE PROCLAIMED

PA140114 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 Mar 80 p-30 PA

[Excerpts] The city of David will host the proclamation of the Peoples Federal Nationalist Party [PFNP] to be held 15 March at 1800.

The PFNP states in a draft of its lengthy declaration of principles that its main goal, including its election goals, is to turn the present provinces, including the San Blas Department, into federated states, drafters and approvers of their respective constitutions and legislations.

The party, the legislation of principles says, will promote, consolidate and develop the creation of a federal republic proposed because the federal system will operate on two basic principles: Unity of conception and action in the tasks of national development and the effective decentralization of political and administrative attributions with a just and rational distribution of wealth and human resources.

It also states that the party is antioligarchic and therefore will oppose and combat any group, movement or elite which dominates or tries to monopolize the country's social, political or economic life. It is also opposed to colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism. It is antiracist and therefore supports all the UN general resolutions and incorporates them within its declaration of principles.

"The PFNP is a political organization of Panamanians committed to the installation of the second federal republic by constitutional means and consolidating an integrationist nationalism and people's democracy."

The PFNP declaration of principles draft is signed by Honorio Quezada, president (Panama's federal coordinator); Jose A. Silvera, first vice president and Chiriqui federal coordinator; Roberto Estrada, second vice president and Colon federal coordinator; and Jose A. Richards, secretary general and Panama federal coordinator.

UNION SEES REPRESSION AGAINST QUALIFIED JOURNALISTS

PA172301 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 15 Mar 80 p 32 PA

[Text] The unjustified dismissal of our colleague, David Carrasco, from the National Radio Broadcasting Service [SNR] seems to mark the beginning of a wave of repression against qualified journalists.

Carrasco's dismissal consisted of six typewritten lines without a single acknowledgment of his more than 5 years of continuous work at Radio Libertad, years of professional work both locally and abroad.

This event has caused uneasiness in the Journalists Union, which has repeatedly witnessed violations of Law 67 on the exercise of journalism, to the detriment of qualified workers in the service of the liberation process.

Luis Ardines, secretary general of the Journalists Union of Panama, should undertake an investigation of the events at the SNR, which is headed by the experienced announcer Lorenzo Sanchez Galan.

Since the SNR is the state's leading information outlet, one cannot imagine how four people not duly qualified can work as journalists in this news media, violating the existing law and without regard for the long struggle undertaken by journalists in the country.

HONDURAN, COLOMBIAN MINISTERS SIGN COOPERATION PACT

PA170242 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Mar 80 p 8 PA

[Text] In reply to an invitation tendered by the Colombian Government, Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso, accompanied by his wife and an important government commission, visited Colombia 2-4 March.

The Honduran foreign minister was received by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in a special audience during which they discussed matters of common interest.

Honduran and Colombian Foreign Ministers Eliseo Perez Cadalso and Diego Uribe Vargas also discussed international affairs and ascertained that relations between the two countries are developing with the same traditional spirit of friendship which has been characteristic of them. They also renewed their intention to improve ties. During their talks they were also pleased to note their agreement on several matters which were discussed.

They ratified their support for the principles which should prevail in relations between members of the international community, especially regarding the juridical equality of states, noninterference in domestic matters of other states, peaceful solution of disputes, international cooperation as an essential base for a harmonious development of the peoples of Latin America and the world and the intangibility of treaties. Regarding treaties, they reasserted the principles included in the Havana convention of of 1928. They also expressed their respect for ideological pluralism as a better means of understanding among peoples.

They admitted that the democratic system is the best suited to meet the demands of man's aspirations and that people can reach political maturity and social and economic progress only within a framework of freedom and respect for human dignity. They therefore reasserted their emphatic rejection of all forms of violence and terrorism which attack the juridical order of states. They also expressed their willingness to contribute to the strengthening of mechanisms established at world and regional level to guarantee the effective observance of the basic rights of man. They agreed that the integrated development of peoples can be attained only through a stable peace based on social justice and reasserted their decision to join efforts at the various international forums in order to attain a new international economic order.

They reasserted their support for the creation and operation of the University for Peace created by the United Nations at Costa Rica's suggestion and they reconsidered the possibility of creating a fund and an institute for research and scientific study for international peace. This would be located in Tegucigalpa as a very positive contribution of the countries in this hemisphere for the maintenance and consolidation of security among nations.

They emphasized joint and solidary activities by Latin American countries especially to attain common objectives for the progress and well-being of peoples. They also reasserted their governments' open support for the strengthening of the integration process in Latin America, noting the positive and growing importance of the Andean Group as well as the advisability of promoting the Central American integration program.

They agreed to implement, by signing a specific program, the recommendations of the cultural agreement made between the Honduran and Colombian governments on 12 August 1961 to expand student exchanges and to grant scholarships and transfer technology. They agreed on the need to intensify trade relations between the two countries, for which they will establish permanent joint offices in Tegucigalpa and Bogota to study the extent of the present trade between Honduras and Colombia and also to consider the possibility of creating a joint Honduran-Colombian commission for this purpose.

They expressed their satisfaction at the signature of an agreement for technical cooperation as well as an administrative agreement between the two countries for the prevention, control and repression of the use and illegal traffic of drugs and psychotropic substances.

The Honduran foreign minister expressed his most heartfelt thanks to his Colombian colleague for the attention he, his wife and his party had received during his stay in Colombia and invited his Colombian counterpart to visit Honduras as the most suitable date. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The present declaration was signed in Bogota on 4 March 1980: For the Honduran Government by Foreign Relations Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso; for the Colombian Government by Foreign Relations Minister Diego Uribe Vargas.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO RETURNS AFTER MEETING WITH ROYO

PA171434 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo returned yesterday afternoon to the country after a visit of approximately 40 hours to Panama.

After taking part in a ceremony transferring 34 schools from a banana company to the government in the town of Coto 47, the Costa Rican chief of state, accompanied by Panamanian President Aristides Royo, went by land to David, Panama, to take part in the opening of the international fair.

Carazo and Royo met in David and later on Contadora Island to study a series of projects in which the governments of Panama and Costa Rica are interested. The border area between the two nations offers good possibilities for implementing agricultural and industrial projects, such as a sugar mill and a plant for the processing of African palm oil, with capital investment from the two governments.

The presidents of Costa Rica and Panama flew from David to Contadora to meet privately. It has been announced only that they reportedly discussed programs and projects of interest for their governments and that it is expected that projects in preparation for the past 2 years will be implemented fairly soon.

Moments before departing for Contadora, Panamanian President Aristides Royo said that these meetings between the chiefs of state of two countries that have held close relations for many years strengthen their brotherhood. We have common problems and objectives and we believe that through dialog and cooperation the two countries will advance, Royo said.

The two presidents decided that Panamanian and Costa Rican commissions should meet in the next few weeks to discuss the list of articles that will be included in the trade agreement. Costa Rica is interested in increasing the amount of products sold freely in Panama. For this reason it has presented a list of 18 new articles. Panama also wants to introduce additional articles in Costa Rica.

DEPUTY SAYS CIVIL GUARD TRAINING FSLN MEMBERS

PA142017 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 4A PA

[Text] It was charged in the Legislative Assembly yesterday that 40 members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) are being trained by Costa Rican Civil Guard officers at the La Reforma social rehabilitation center in San Antonio de Belen, Heredia.

The charge was made by Liberation Deputy Miguel Angel Chavarria Mendez of Guanacaste, who said he personally investigated this yesterday at the penitentiary. He also said Rogelio Vasquez, a Channel 7 cameraman, was almost attacked when he tried to film the training.

According to Chavarria, the Nicaraguans are here with permission of the Security Ministry and are being trained by Col Alvaro Sanchez Monestel, director of the Police Academy, and other officers.

He added that Costa Rica must be prevented from becoming a military training center for other countries. He said the subject must be investigated by the special legislative committee that is looking into charges of a possible military buildup in Costa Rica.

Cristian Tattenbach, chief of the legislative bloc of the Unity Party, expressed concern over the situation and said it must be clarified. He added that the charge surprised him because he thought the Sandinists were the ones who could train our civil guards and not the other way around.

EL SALVADOR

TROOPS SURROUND UNIVERSITY CAMPUS IN SAN SALVADOR

PA171715 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1612 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 17 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--For the third time in the last 2 months, the National University of El Salvador began the day today under a "preventive military cordon" following the explosion of a powerful bomb which substantially damaged the building housing the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry a few blocks away from the university.

According to a Salvadoran Armed Frooes spokesman, it seems the security personnel guarding the area of the explosion were attacked shortly after 0100 [as received] today by armed individuals inside the university campus.

Massive traffic jams developed this morning when thousands of residents of San Salvador's northeastern area near the university campus reported for work despite the general strike called last week by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses.

Marines in fatigue uniforms and Salvadoran security agents guarded the U.S. Embassy two blocks east of the building bombed at dawn and less than 500 meters away from the university. Urban buses were circulating normally, carrying thousands of San Salvador residents to their work centers.

Most residents near the university campus were awakened at dawn today when shooting began with arms of various calibers presumably between security guards in the area and armed elements inside the university. An army spokesman told ACAN-EFE that "the university has not been seized." He said the troops around the campus were there as a precautionary measure only.

At least three persons were reportedly wounded this morning when leftists intercepted two urban buses and a truck, 2 and 1/2 km south of the university, resulting in an intense crossfire between the Marxists and security forces.

The "Corrdinating Board" called a general strike for today to protest against "government repression." The main objective of the call to strike, however, is to manifest the opposition of leftist groups to the socioeconomic changes announced 10 days ago by the government.

The leftist and rightist groups have not been able to air campaigns against the reforms in social communications media because of the government decree which suspended constitutional guarantees for 30 days. The state of siege is greatly affecting freedom of expression and speech.

RENEWED VIOLENCE LEAVES 7 DEAD, 25 WOUNDED

PA171901 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 17 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--At least 7 persons were killed and 25 wounded in disturbances that broke out this morning in this capital, following the call for a general strike by the Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses.

In anticipation of the disturbances, most businesses in downtown San Salvador and a large part of the factories in the industrial part of the capital were closed. The "Coordinating Board," which groups together four important leftist organizations, last week called for a general strike to protest what it termed "increasing government repression" and the implementation of an agrarian reform and private banking nationalization in this Central American country.

Police and leftist groups promoting the strike engaged in armed clashes in various parts of the capital when the leftists took to lining up buses to block traffic.

Urban bus service, which began normally this morning, has suspended its service, fearing that the vehicles may be burned by the leftists.

The Salvadoran United Labor Federation (FUSS) told ACAN-EFE this morning that 10 of its members, including Secretary General Florentino Alas were arrested by the authorities.

According to FUSS, at least 10 of its members were wounded in armed clashes with the police at a furniture factory in the Salvadoran capital.

In the San Bartolo free zone, 15 km east of San Salvador, another armed clash with police units left 10 members of the Aplar Factory Workers Union injured. A spokesman for the labor organization said that in a bakery in Soyapango, located in the eastern outlying part of the capital, there were many bodies and many wounded, although he did not indicate how the confrontations had occurred.

In the downtown part of the capital, a few blocks from the ACAN-EFE offices, a leftist was injured when a bomb he was carrying fell and exploded. Apparently the bomb was intended to be placed in the building of the Salvadoran Aqueducts and Sewers Institute, which 1 month ago was occupied by members of the leftist People's Revolutionary Bloc which is part of the "Coordinating Board."

Intense shooting could be heard well into the morning in the vicinity of the university campus which continued to be surrounded by Salvadoran Armed Forces units. This is the third time in the past 2 months that the university has been cordoned off by the military.

Death Toll Rises

PA172156 Paris AFP in Spanish 2021 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Mar (AFP)--At least 46 persons were killed here today in clashes between the security corps and leftist elements during a developing nationwide strike.

Twenty-three of the victims were peasants of La Colina farm, 50 km north of here, and were supposedly members of the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation (FECCASL) and the Farmworkers Union (UTC), who clashed with security corps units at dawn today. The police gave no details on the action at La Colina, but invited newsmen to view the identification process of the bodies this afternoon.

Meanwhile in San Martin town, some 18 km east of San Salvador, another clash between the police and leftwing elements resulted in at least 17 killed, according to unofficial reports.

Two members of the United Popular Action Front (FAPU) were also killed this morning in the Santa Lucia Colony at Ilopango, on the outskirts of the capital, during another confrontation with military units.

The army suffered four casualties at dawn today during a clash with rebels in the town of San Julian, 50 km southeast of San Salvador.

Unofficial sources also reported numerous confrontations in other parts of the country, which may increase the death toll to 60.

In San Salvador, amid a tense situation, the National University is still closed and surrounded by the army, while university officials expressed their fear that the school may be occupied by the army in the next few hours. The General Secretariat of the Central American University Confederation (CSUCA) said in San Jose that the university rector, Felix Ulloa, this morning charged that the university has been surrounded by the army since midnight yesterday and that there are several wounded persons inside, on behalf of whom the Red Cross has been asked to intervene. There were shots heard at noon today inside the premises while the military patrols, located two blocks from the university, banned everyone from entering or leaving the premises.

Meanwhile, the nationwide strike called by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses continued this afternoon, with barricades being built in downtown San Salvador and other cities in the country.

At least 50 percent of the commercial sector closed its doors in San Salvador, where urban transport service is 80 percent paralyzed, while the army conducts heavy patrols of the city.

Military barriers were placed at all ingoing and outgoing points of the capital and, amidst generalized tension, new clashes seem inevitable this afternoon and tonight. The government is observing strict silence on the situation.

GOVERNMENT BLAMES LEFTIST GROUPS FOR 17 MAR DEATHS

PA180414 Paris AFP in Spanish 0343 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Mar (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government, through the armed forces, tonight blamed the leftist groups for the incidents that left over 50 dead today in the country, according to unofficial sources.

A lengthy communique issued by the armed forces pointed out that the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses is responsible for the disorders which took a toll of several dead and wounded.

Concerning the incidents at La Colima Ranch, in the outskirts of Aguilares about 50 km north of here, the communique said that a group of subversive elements, posing as campesinos, tried to take over the ranch in order to provoke the disorders. The military communique added that when the security corps arrived, the subversive elements opened fire. A total of 17 of the invaders, in addition to 2 managers of the ranch who were being held as hostages, were killed during the shooting.

The note added that some members of the security corps were also killed, but denied rumors to the effect that in San Vicente, eastern El Salvador, many militarymen were killed in a terrorist ambush.

The military communique reiterated the armed forces' determination to maintain order in the country and voiced the government's acknowledgment of the support given by the sectors who are receiving the benefits of the current reforms.

RAMIREZ RUALDA REPLACES DUARTE AS PDC HEAD

PA172247 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Dr Ramirez Rualda was elected secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] at the convention held yesterday. He replaces Jose Napoleon Duarte, who was appointed member of the Revolutionary Government Junta.

Ramirez Raulda is one of the founders of the PDC. He was elected deputy to the Legislative Assembly for several terms, forming part of the opposition during the Sanchez Hernandez and Arturo Armando Molina administrations.

JUNTA MEMBER GUTIERREZ WARNS LEFT, RIGHT

PA180039 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mario Rosenthal, publisher of the English weekly NEWS GAZETTE interviewed Salvadoran junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez at the Presidential Palace.

Colonel Gutierrez told the newsman that he was aware for a long time that the country was experiencing a vicious circle in which the so-called oligarchs exerted great influence over the presidents. "I think I felt forced to take part in politics when I saw my country falling deeper and deeper into a desperate position and saw the present violence," he said. "All those facts, and my democratic tendencies led me to action," the present member of the Revolutionary Government Junta said.

Regarding the problems facing El Salvador in bringing about great social changes, he told NEWS GAZETTE that if the rightists do not realize that the price of peace is reforms there will be problems.

Colonel Gutierrez also told the newsman that if the leftists insist in believing that the only solution is to install a communist regime, there will also be problems, but he believes these problems could be solved. We have peacefully done what the left wanted to achieve with a much higher cost in blood and lives.

He said, "We are showing them that we can do things without killing 150,000 Salvadorans."

He said that--for other Latin American countries which have not yet begun a period of reforms--El Salvador is an example of how things can be done peacefully. He said, "We will need much financing and the determined support of the industrialized nations, and the whole free world, besides the cooperation of all Salvadorans to achieve our lofty commitment of installing a democratic regime, with social justice in El Salvador."

ARCHBISHIOP ROMERO CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT REPRESSION

PA171528 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1811 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero reported here today an abortive dynamite attack against the basilica in which he celebrates Sunday mass and delivers his weekly sermon. The archbishop said the incident is part of the campaign against the Salvadoran church by the authorities and rightwing groups. According to Romero, a small bag containing 72 sticks of dynamite "sufficient to blow up the church and the whole block" was found early last week in a corner of the Sacred Heart Basilica. The archbishop said the dynamite was to have exploded last Sunday during the mass for Attorney General of the Poor Mario Zamora Rivas, a Christian Democrat who was assassinated by rightwing individuals in his residence.

Archbishop Romero said during the week other incidents occurred which "prove that the church's clergy are being persecuted." The archbishop said the parish house of Zacam , a neighborhood in northern San Salvador, was searched by members of the security forces at dawn on Wednesday. He added that it was untrue that shots had been fired against the National Police headquarters from the El Rosario Church located a few blocks away.

A press communique of the armed forces said early in the week that leftists in the church's towers opened fire against the security forces. This was denied by the archbishop today.

Romero also said the parish priest of Mejicanos in the northern outskirts of San Salvador has been threatened by leftist groups who charge he is a "collaborationist."

The archbishop continued to criticize the "growing repression" of the government against the leftist groups. He said the church agrees with reforms but these cannot be productive if there is bloodshed. The Revolutionary Government Junta recently issued an agrarian reform decree and the nationalization of the private financial system in El Salvador.

The archbishop announced the forthcoming publication of a document "On the Repression" by the National University of El Salvador and the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University run by Jesuits.

To back up his charge about the repressive character of the current government, the archbishop said that 86 people were killed last week. "If the sad effects of the foreign intervention in El Salvador are still not evident it is because the popular groups have not desperately reacted to the provocations," he said in reference to the U.S. support of the reformist plans of the current Salvadoran regime. "The first and essential responsibility of the government is to end the bloodshed," he added.

Referring to the state of siege imposed by the junta on 6 March, he said it has a clear advantage: "It has prevented the rightwing's opposition to the reforms." However, he indicated that the suspension of constitutional guarantees has not put an end to violence and instead has decreased freedom of information.

The archbishop issued a call for dialog and reconciliation among the various national sectors. He said the nationwide strike called by the leftist groups on Monday should not "result in a confrontation."

Romero asked the clandestine guerrillas groups for "understanding" since "there are prospects for rational solutions."

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION PRESIDENT SCORES REPRESSION

PA141554 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The alleged relocation of Salvadoran peasants on the land recently nationalized by the Salvadoran military junta constitutes a coverup for a gigantic counterinsurgency operation, Marianela Garcia, president of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, has told this newscast.

According to Garcia, over 200 peasants have been assassinated since several farms were nationalized and the state of siege was implemented. She added that several trucks loaded with National Guardsmen have been set to the rural areas, where they capture and kill those peasants who have been identified as opposition members or even [word indistinct] the Christian Democracy.

She also said that some 500 peasants have sought refuge in the San Salvador archbishopric after fleeing their hometowns.

GUATEMALA

TWO POLICEMEN KILLED IN ATTACK 15 MAR

PA172317 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1824 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala]

[Text] Two policemen who were murdered Saturday were buried yesterday. They are Rogelio Reyes Diaz, driver of radio patrol car no. 145 which was machinegunned by unidentified assailants at the El Inciento bridge. The other officer is Santos Perdon Ponce, killed by a car driven by Guillermo Arevalo Flores, who is under arrest.

The other three officers wounded in the attack against the patrol car are at the Social Security Hospital. They are Arturo Sanchez Hernandez, Juan Fernandez Martin and Euterino Arroyo Munoz, who is a member of the archbishop's security corps. Mrs Marcia Victoria Duarte Morales, a passer-by, was also wounded in the attack.

POLICE CLAMP DOWN ON CLANDESTINE ACTIVITIES

PA172334 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1528 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The vast operation by the Guatemalan National Police stemming from the many attacks against police installations and patrols last week which left 13 casualties--8 deaths--continued today, Monday, in the capital and in the interior of the republic.

At the same time this morning the leftist clandestine Armed Peoples Organization (ORPA) distributed pamphlets calling for insurrection.

The guerrilla action encompassed vast areas of the highways leading to the downtown part of the city, especially the vicinity of industries and factories.

At least three different sets of pamphlets printed with subversive slogans and propaganda were distributed.

Meanwhile, the police carried out searches of vehicles and controlled entry points to the city. This resulted in a search and hide activity by the police and guerrillas, respectively.

The leftist Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army has claimed credit for the attacks against the police and announced it will continue its struggle against "elements at the service of government repression."

ALVAREZ SEES COMMUNIST-TRAINED SUBVERSIVES BEHIND UNREST

PA162323 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 7 Mar 80 p 2 PA

[Excerpt] There are some Guatemalans who are receiving sums of money to attack Guatemala and it is known that they are being trained in Cuba and Russia, Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz said during a news conference.

He added that in the past few months subversive outbursts have intensified in the capital and in the southwest but that security forces are keeping them in check.

He also discussed the labor strike staged along the southern coast which was settled by the government through dialog with the workers.

However, he noted, subversive leaders tried to use this primarily labor strike, staged for economic reasons, to cause bigger trouble to the government.

Fortunately, he said, the hand of the subversive leaders was detected and so the conflict did not get worse but was solved by President Lucas Garcia.

Minister Alvarez Ruiz stated that urban subversion has increased in the past few months in Guatemala, particularly in the capital and in Quetzaltenango and El Quiche.

However, he said, the Guatemalan family must remain calm because the security forces have kept these subversive outbursts under control so they won't destroy the democratic system or harm national sovereignty.

We have learned, he stressed, that the subversive leaders are being trained in Cuba and Russia. We don't know their names yet but most likely we will soon know who is trying to betray the people.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSES EXTREMISTS OF CREATING UNREST

PA152145 Guatemala City Radio NUEVO MUNDO in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The extremist groups are trying to keep the country in a state of unrest, journalist Carlos Toledo Vielman, government spokesman and secretary of the presidency's Public Relations Office, has affirmed.

According to Toledo Vielman, both the rightwing and leftwing extremist groups are trying to maintain a climate of unrest and anxiety in the country. That is why anonymous announcements have been made in recent days, falsely threatening attempts against the lives of citizens.

PRESIDENT REFUSES CALLS TO DISMISS OFFICIALS

PA170350 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1903 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan president, Gen Romeo Lucas, said today that he will not abide by a petition of the Superior University Council to dismiss Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz.

The president added that neither will he dismiss National Police director, Col German Chupina, nor Col Manuel Valiente, chief of the judicial police, as the university authorities have demanded.

"The government minister as well as police chiefs are working well, according to the country's needs," the president said.

The Superior University Council of the San Carlos National University, had asked the president to dismiss the three aforementioned officials claiming that some sectors are living in a situation of personal insecurity and repression.

"The university students will not tell me how to rule the country." the president said.

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES DENY PLANS TO MEDDLE IN SALVADORAN AFFAIRS

PA161907 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1736 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Armed Forces high command today denied a report in yesterday's issue of the U.S. newspaper the New York TIMES about the existence of a Honduran-Guatemalan military axis to intervene in El Salvador.

The Honduran Army has at no time undertaken, nor will it undertake, to intervene in El Salvador's internal conflict, Maj Julio Armando Pavon, chief of public relations of the armed forces, said categorically. The military officer said the Honduran Armed Forces find the publication in the New York TIMES of the accusations raised by the Salvadoran People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] "strange."

"The position of the Honduran Armed Forces is clear, not only concerning domestic but also international issues, in the sense of continuing to focus their attention on purely national problems," Pavon said.

He added that "the army is concerned" over the desire of the BPR--the extreme leftist Salvadoran organization--to get the name of Honduras mixed up in situations of this kind. Pavon said the Honduran Army agrees with the U.S. State Department, "which classifies the reports regarding Honduras and Guatemala as absurd."

The army spokesman said the Honduran Government and armed forces uphold the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of peoples. "We feel that all countries are entitled to adopt their own decisions about their own problems. The Honduran Government faces enough domestic problems without wanting to get involved in those of other countries," he added.

Pavon stressed that the Honduran Army will prevent the country's territory from becoming a springboard for activities against the governments of neighboring countries or hunting grounds for other armies.

NICARAGUA

MINISTER CESAR DENOUNCES U.S. BLOCKADE WITHIN IDB

PA151740 Paris AFP in Spanish 0251 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 14 Mar (AFP)--International Reconstruction Fund Minister Alfredo Cesar has described here the delicate situation resulting from what he has termed a U.S. blockade preventing an increase in Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) funds.

According to Cesar, the United States is the only country refusing to fulfill a December 1979 provision calling for higher quotas, approved by all IDB members. Cesar also said the U.S. decision not to increase IDB funds has profound implications in Latin America, where that bank constitutes the main source of financing for the area's development programs. The United States, he added, has alleged budget limitations, just as it did in the case of the still-pending $75 million loan for Nicaragua.

The IDB governors, he went on, have organized a conference in Washington to analyze this delicate situation. According to Cesar, IDB claims that the United States owns 35 percent of the bank's capital and a similar percentage of votes and that under an existing clause, this percentage must not be reduced. Cesar explained that by refusing to pay a larger quota, the United States, which controls the voting, is obstructing the contribution that other countries can make. He went on to explain that the increase in capital approved in December 1979 amounts to $8 billion, of which only 7 percent would be deposited in cash, as the rest would be in the form of endorsements by the various member governments of the bank. Cesar stated that the consequences of the U.S. refusal to increase IDB's capital are already being felt in Latin America, particularly in Nicaragua, where a $20 million loan requested to construct a national university campus has been paralyzed.

In conclusion, Cesar commented that the $75 million loan that the United States had offered Nicaragua has become bogged down in U.S. congressional bureaucracy and no longer suits Nicaragua.

Godoy Criticizes U.S.

PA161720 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy has characterized the methods that U.S. imperialism is using to block the revolutionary process taking place in Nicaragua as brutal.

In an interview given to the Mexican daily UNO MAS UNO, Godoy charged that the U.S. Government is blocking credits given to Nicaragua in a vain effort to impose political conditions aimed at undermining the dignity of that Central American country.

D'ESCOTO SAYS CIA TRYING TO DESTABILIZE REGIME

PA150309 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[By Edgar Barberena]

[Excerpts] San Jose, Costa Rica, 14 Mar (ANN)--In answer to questions from Costa Rican newsmen about the charges of interference by the U.S. CIA in the Nicaraguan revolutionary process aimed at destabilizing the Sandinist regime, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said that the CIA has always been present in Nicaragua and it is still there now.

It has always been present in the policy of governments, not only in Central America, but also in many other parts of the world where it has had the opportunity to intervene. The CIA has always tried to assure the permanence here of imperialism in order not to lose its hegemony in our region.

The chief of Nicaraguan diplomacy noted that they saw the U.S. espionage agency acting in his country throughout the Somozist era and during the insurrectional stage. Even now, it continues its activities in our country with the aid of the most reactionary sectors in its efforts to destabilize the regime.

Finally, the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Miguel D'Escoto, noted that his country supports the reorganization of the Central American Common Market, based on real postulates that will benefit the development of the nations of the area.

CIA MANUAL ON MANIPULATION OF STUDENTS UNCOVERED

PA151727 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] A CIA plan to carry out counterrevolution among students has been uncovered. A manual explaining how to manipulate students has been discovered circulating. This plan was being tested at the (Delcor) Institute, which today became the polytechnical center to train workmen in the field of communications.

A small group directed by Rafael (Mungia Mitierrez), who terms himself a liberal Somozist, protested over the conversion of the institute into a polytechnical center. The protest, however, did not bear fruit because the pretensions of the little group were rejected by the majority who reasoned that Nicaragua is going through a revolution today. It is necessary to train workers and peasants in technical fields.

BORGE INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING EUROPE TRIP

PA122146 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Interview with Interior Minister Tomas Borge before leaving for Dominican Republic and Europe to publicize accomplishments of Sandinist revolution--presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Commander Borge, could you tell us where you are going and the objective of the trip?

[Answer] We are going to the Dominican Republic to express our gratitude to the Dominican people for their extraordinary solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. The degree of popular mobilization in the Dominican Republic is well known. It is probably greater than in any other Latin American country. It has taken us a few months to express this gratitude to the Dominican people and it is more than fair that our revolution take this message to the Dominican people. Afterwards, we are going to Europe to negotiate on behalf of our revolution and our people. We are not going on a pleasure trip, as some have said.

[Question] Could you tell us what European countries you will visit?

[Answer] We are going to visit several European countries but it would be appropriate that the government junta give details on this through its spokesmen because it is my understanding that a large delegation will meet me in Europe. I will leave the Dominican Republic directly for Europe.

I believe the correct channels in which to provide this information is through the Information Secretariat of the National Government Junta.

[Question] Commander Borge, last Sunday the newspaper LA PRENSA published an advertisement from a party calling itself the Conservative Democratic Party, I believe. In that document this party made negative and biased criticism of our revolution and our economic reactivation plan. What is your opinion of the document of that party?

[Answer] It does make one think because it gives every appearance that it is [words indistinct] with a situation tending to (?discredit) the country. We believe that we should be careful because that party could have honest people with whom we have made friendships. However, there has been a general policy directed toward destabilizing the country's revolution. Therefore, if this corresponds to a strategy where individuals idiotized [idiotizados] by dogma [snickering hard] and individuals manipulated by imperialism are trying to create problems for the revolution, then we have no alternative but to take measures as required to defend this revolution with all the necessary vigor.

[Question] Commander Borge, one of the objectives of the trips to Europe has been to break the curtain of silence which the transnational news agencies have woven against Nicaragua. What has been accomplished in this respect?

[Answer] With all the limitations that we have, the effort being made has been very positive to promote the New Nicaragua News Agency. In addition, other friendly news agencies have helped. I also want to say that not all news agencies are at the service of the transnationals. There are some agencies which favor development and progress and which look at Latin America objectively. However, the principal news agencies of the world, which are controlled by U.S. consorta, negatively distort the reality of our continent. Sometimes there are even journalists who are not sufficiently objective, although they may not have bad intentions.

I was talking to Companero Alfonso Robelo this morning and he was telling me that his statements were taken out of context and were not interpreted with complete objectivity by the companeros of the newspaper LA PRENSA. He said that the revolution had been criticized but that he did not support that criticism. [Words indistinct] did not express the spirit of what Robelo said. That could give cause, as it probably has, for the international news agencies to try to present the situation as an institutional crisis or as a division in the revolutionary government [words indistinct] we have full confidence in Companero Robelo's statements.

[Question] Commander Borge, the CIA's counterrevolutionary actions are fully proven, but what is the revolution's basic strength to counteract these actions?

[Answer] We should not [word indistinct] the interference of the CIA here. We must be objective. The CIA is an imperialist instrument but we cannot blame it for all that is happening in Nicaragua because that would be incorrect. The CIA has been and continues to be a U.S. imperialist instrument. However, in my judgment it would be incorrect to blame the CIA for all the problems of Nicaragua. That is, imperialism is guilty, historically, of the situation of our country and imperialism is certainly behind all the maneuvers to destabilize our revolutionary process. It is our understanding that the [words indistinct] has been frozen indefinitely and that the image will be presented there that Nicaragua has been given and will continue to receive aid, including the $48 million they claim to have provided throughout the revolutionary process. That is, it is not very correct to place all the blame on the CIA. We must be objective and tell our people the truth. We have internal problems not caused by the CIA and we have problems caused by imperialist counterrevolutionary projects and by our own counterrevolutionaries.

[Question] Since you have brought up the subject of the frozen loan, I have heard the opinions of some guerrilla commanders to the effect that we should reject that loan. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I believe we should be careful of what we say. I do not believe we should reject it. That is, if they had given us the loan we would have been obliged to take it. What we cannot accept is the conditions. We cannot agree to kneel before imperialism, but objectively speaking, that loan favored the economic development interests of our country. (?There is no advantage in taking extremist positions) and [words indistinct], although that was not aid but a loan. In any case, objectively it also represented aid to our country and if that aid or loan had been approved we should have accepted it. This does not mean that we are going to beg and grovel to obtain aid because we have stood up once and for all. This country and people have lifted their foreheads, historically speaking, and we are not going to bow our heads to any foreign pressure.

[Question] Commander, in what state does the freezing of this loan place the relations between Nicaragua and the United States?

[Answer] We are planning to continue maintaining relations with the United States, very formal, I believe. That is, it is not our fault and I told the U.S. ambassador yesterday when he talked with me, that anti-United States and anti-imperialist sentiments are increasing in our country. It was a great blunder of the United States to freeze that loan because all this aggravates and sharpens the inevitable contradictions which exist between our revolutionary people and the international forces which oppose the revolution. The U.S. ambassador complained that the embassy personnel are being insulted in the streets by our people. I told him that they were paying the price of what they have done to our country. But we must recommend to the people not to fall for provocations or to do things which constitute disrespect for the diplomatic immunity of the personnel of any embassy. In any case it is [words indistinct] as a direct consequence of the anti-Nicaraguan position developed by the reactionary sector of the United States.

SOMOZISTS IN EMBASSIES TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA150448 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] A total of 82 Somozists who took asylum in the Venezuelan and Argentine embassies will leave at 0900 tomorrow [words indistinct]. Sixteen will go to Argentina aboard a commercial plane chartered by the Argentine Government. They will be accompanied by the Argentine charge d'affaires. We were also informed that only three Somozists will remain at the Argentine Embassy. They will not be granted safe-conducts because of the serious crimes they committed against the Nicaraguan people. [words indistinct]

FRG AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON AID TO NICARAGUA

PA150226 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1745 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] We have with us at this time the ambassador of the FRG, who is going to say a few words for this newscast's extensive audience.

Here is his excellency, the ambassador of the FRG, a country which has responded to our revolution with excellent financial and technical aid, for which our people are very grateful.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, what is the latest news you've received from the FRG concerning the activities there of the Nicaraguan delegation that includes Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Comdr Bayardo Arce?

[Answer] The high-level Nicaraguan delegation has been received by the president of the FRG and other high-level officials of my country. The information I have received indicates that the visit has been a great success and a step toward even closer relations between us.

[Question] So far, specifically how much economic and technical aid has the FRG given to Nicaragua? We ask this question to permit our extensive audience to be informed of the overall significance of the aid received from that great country by revolutionary Nicaragua.

[Answer] The value of our economic and technical cooperation with this country--I don't like the term aid because this is always a mutual, reciprocal matter, making cooperation a better word--so far totals some $30 million.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, what do people in Germany think of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua?

[Answer] Even before the revolution, there was great sympathy in Germany for the idea of the liberation of Nicaragua and Latin America.

FRG 'TO STUDY INVESTMENT POSSIBILITIES'

PA150357 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Report by Manuel Espinoza from Bonn--presumably live]

[Text] Bonn, 14 Mar--This is a special report for the Nicaraguan people on the arrival and activities of the official Nicaraguan delegation visiting the FRG, headed by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and FSLN Comdr Bayardo Arce Castano.

The mission was given a semiofficial welcome by protocol personnel from the FRG Foreign Ministry, which has prepared a program of activities for the visiting delegation.

The program included an interview held 12 March with the minister of economic cooperation, Rainer Offergeld who, following the interview, agreed to send a mission of experts to Nicaragua in April to study investment possibilities.

On 13 March, the Nicaraguan mission paid a visit to Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, during which the German official agreed to offer the government's support for Nicaragua in negotiations with multinational organizations, including the National Reconstruction Government's position concerning the negotiation of the foreign debt.

CUBAN BRIGADE MEMBERS ARRIVE TO BUILD ROAD

PA142011 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Forty Cuban companeros belonging to the Celia Sanchez Brigade arrived in our country yesterday to join the Tuma-Waslala-Siuna road construction project. They are working on the Comdr Camilo Ortega and Comdr German Pomares Fronts.

Their arrival will promote economic reactivation in the field of construction. Some 136 Cuban companeros are currently working on various reconstruction projects in the country.

POLICE NOT PROVIDING DETAILS ON INVESTIGATIONS

PA170451 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Mar 80 pp 1, 12 PA

[Excerpt] Those responsible for press and information at the Sandinist National Police unfortunately are still failing to provide details on incidents occurring in the capital to newsmen who make daily inquiries.

Until yesterday police had no exact report on incidents in Ciudad Sandino, where an alleged policeman killed a young man surnamed Pavon, an another killing in San Isidro de la Cruz Verde and on various assaults in capital city neighborhoods.

The information officers told newsmen they are investigating, but that in those cases in which Sandinist Peoples Army members are involved it is up to the Defense Ministry's Information Office to provide details. The ministry's Information Office also says "we are investigating" but the fact of the matter is that 7 days after some incidents in Diriamba, the police, the Interior Ministry and the Dfense Ministry have not provided reporters with any details.

SHOOTINGS AT POLICE POSTS NOT CAUSED BY 'ENEMY ATTACKS'

PA170332 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0457 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 14 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Managua's police Comdr Rene Vivas admitted today that the alleged "harassing" of police posts are not "enemy attacks" but shootings caused by confusion among the police itself.

"Even if it hurts, we must tell the truth. Eighty percent of the harassments were due to confusions among police patrols," the police chief said. He said that confusion occurs due to the lack of good communications equipment and also because of the lack of coordination between the patrols on missions.

The police commander said that the government is taking steps to prevent shootings in the night, shootings that occur in response to perceived counterrevolutionary attacks. The police commander explained that there are certain attacks on military posts but that when it really is "the enemy" he just takes a few shots at the post and flees rapidly.

"We also want to explain that some shootings take place at night because of the indiscriminate use of weapons by civilians who have permits to carry weapons but shoot them irresponsibly," he added.

He also emphasized that he explained the matter of the alleged attacks because if people thought the attacks were perpetrated by counterrevolutionaries we would be attributing to "an enemy which is not that important" a degree of belligerency which it doesn't have.

CDS PURGE ANNOUNCED AT NEWS CONFERENCE

PA151409 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] The leaders of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] at a news conference held this morning at the CDS national headquarters announced that the organizations, as a true entity of consolidation of the popular Sandinist revolution, will be thoroughly purged of harmful elements, opportunists and enemies of the revolutionary process.

Several speakers, including Patricia Orozco, delegate of the CDS National Executive Committee, Dora Maria Tellez and Monica Baltodano, guerrilla commanders, referred to the CDS political pronouncement.

Companera Patricia Orozco gave the following details on the CDS history and purpose:

[Begin recording] We believe it is proper to begin to speak of CDS policy by recalling its history from before the overthrow of the dictatorship up to the final offensive. We recall work carried by the civilian committees, organized by the United People's Movement with the support of our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

The Civilian Defense Committees were organized to defend the people against the military power represented by the Somozist dictatorship and their objective was the overthrow of the dictatorship. However, as of 19 July, the situation changed because the people, represented by the FSLN, took power.

The CDS was born on 19 July. Its primary objective is the defense of the popular Sandinist revolution and the consolidation of the revolutionary process.

When we speak of the defense of the Sandinist revolution, we are referring to the defense by the mass organizations of this revolution which produced so many martyrs and so much bloodshed and which was led to victory by the Nicaraguan people. We are referring to the defense of the revolution against its enemies: external enemies such as U.S. imperialism and some internal enemies who still lurk in our country, such as the Somozist bands who continue to create problems, promoting the counterrevolution in its efforts to destabliize our revolutionary process.

This task will not be carried out by the state, but by us, the Nicaraguan people, organized in our mass organizations, in this case, the CDS, who will promote and carry out a number of tasks designed to find solutions to the problems of the community and to consolidate our popular Sandinist revolution because it belongs to the people as it was the people who made it.

We also want to refer to the fact that up to today the specific functions of the CDS have been somewhat confused by our companeros in the government as well as by our companeros in the CDS. We can see the CDS carry out a number of tasks which actually are not in keeping with their functions.

We realize that the CDS are not formed within a definite plan or with a clear and defined orientation, but as result of the appeal made through Radio Sandino on 19 July by our vanguard, the FSLN. This was immediately obeyed by our people, and we began to organize ourselves into defense committees but without a clear leadership. We are however, now engaged in precisely that stage--in a campaign to purge and define from the leadership level to the rank-and-file level and to determine our functions as truly organized CDS in specific communities.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL171555 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1522 GMT on 17 March begins live color coverage of arrival ceremony for Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos from Havana's Jose Marti International Airport. As covereage begins, the DC-8 aircraft carrying Dos Santos is seen landing at the airport. As the aircraft approaches the air terminal, the camera pans the crowd and military honor guard assembled on the tarmac.

President Fidel Castro and Army Gen Raul Castro are seen walking toward the aircraft as it stops in front of the terminal. The Cuban director of protocol boards the aircraft to accompany the Angolan president. At 1530 GMT Dos Santos steps out of the aircraft and down the ramp. At the foot of the ramp the Cuban and Angolan presidents join in an embrace. Dos Santos and his delegation are seen shaking hands with Cuban officials.

Cuban President Fidel Castro and his Angolan counterpart walk up to their assigned positions on the tarmac as the military band plays the Cuban and Angolan national anthems and an artillery unit fires a 21-gun salute.

The chief of the honor guard, Lt Col Guerrero Ramos, marches toward Dos Santos and reports that the honor guard is ready to be inspected. Dos Santos and Castro review the guard and then shake hands with members of the reception line, among them PCC Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes and other party and state leaders as well as members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba. As the Angolan president reaches the end of the receiving line, he turns to the crowd assembled at the airport and waves to them.

At 1542 GMT, Dos Santos and Fidel and Raul Castro take their positions on the tarmac. The honor guard and military band pass in review. At 1545 GMT the Cuban and Angolan presidents get into a limousine and the motorcade leaves the airport. Coverage ends at 1546 GMT.

Receives Marti Order Medal

FL180126 [Editorial report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0033 GMT on 18 March begins delayed transmission of ceremony held at the Protocol Hall of Havana's Palace of the Revolution in which Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos receives the national Jose Marti Order. Presidents Dos Santos and Fidel Castro enter the hall together, followed by the Angolan delegation members and Cuban Government officials who line up on either side of hall. An honor guard carrying Angolan and Cuban flags enters in step with a drum roll, and the anthems of the two countries were played.

Cuban Politburo member Juan Almeida Bosque makes a brief speech in which he says that the decoration is not a protocol gesture but rather a symbol to express the deep joy the Cuban people feel on receiving President Dos Santos. He says that Cuban minds and hearts hold dear the memories of 5 years ago when internationalist combatants shared the trenches of fatherland and revolution in Angola. He adds that the two countries continue to march together against imperialism and racism. Fidel Castro then pins the medal on Dos Santos.

At 0045 GMT Dos Santos begins reading his speech in Portuguese. Dos Santos says he warmly thanks the Cuban people for their cordial welcome, their vibrant enthusiasm, their signs of friendship. He says that his visit comes at a very sensitive time in history when imperialist forces are bent on provocations against other countries.

He says that the Angolan visit acquires great importance in light of events and is an indication of the consolidation of friendship with Cuba. Dos Santos then recalls the revolutionary example of Angola's late leader Agostinho Neto and says that the Angolan people still mourn their loss. He says that he is in Cuba to accept in the name of the Angolan people, party, and government the significant decoration that bears the name of Jose Marti as a symbol of the solidarity of the Cuban people with his own. He praises Cuba's internationalist soldiers who spilled their blood along with that of the Angolans and praises the great achievements in all areas despite the overwhelming difficulties of the Cuban revolution. Dos Santos points out that imperialism is in its dying throes and its actions have become more acute, more visible and hence more aggressive. Consequently the Cuban internationalist soldiers will remain in Angola as long as the imperialist threat continues. He finishes his speech at 0058. He then crosses over and shakes hands with Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders. Transmission ends at 0100 GMT.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MALI DELEGATION

FL171306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Mar 80 FL

[Text] An agreement between the Malian Government and our country was signed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, and Amadou Baba Diarra, assistant general secretary of the Malian people's Democratic Union Party. The document establishes the groundwork for future economic, scientific and technical cooperation in both countries.

At the conclusion of the visit to Cuba by the high-level delegation of that fraternal people, a note was made public which states that the delegation returned home yesterday afternoon. Other members of the delegation headed by Col Amadou Baba Diarra were (Adiguine Niengal), member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union, Malian ambassador to the United Nations Seydou Traore and (Seuseidan Tangarare), director general of international cooperation, as well as (Zoileimare Cauyate), technical counselor of the Planning and Transportation Ministry, and (Cali Sangare), secretary of Organization of the National Union of Malian Women.

During the stay of the delegation in Cuba its members were received by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the councils of State and Ministers. Col Amadou Baba Diarra was the bearer of a fraternal message sent by Gen Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, to the leader of our revolution. The Malian delegation conducted two important working sessions with a Cuban delegation headed by Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers. During the talks the two sides made a broad examination of the international situation and the role that the nonalined countries movement must play in strengthening the struggle for world peace and independence, noting that they agree in objectives and views in fundamental matters discussed.

During the delegation's visit the current development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and its future strengthening were also discussed. The two countries signed an agreement to this effect.

NICARAGUA RECEIVES AID FOR POULTRY INDUSTRY

FL171140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Mar 80 FL

[Text] A broad plan will make it possible for Nicaragua to become self-sufficient in poultry and eggs and even create a source of income from exports.

The plan has begun with Cuba's technical assistance. A delegation of AGRO-INRA, Nicaragua's Institute of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, has signed agreements with the Cuban Agriculture Ministry at the same time that a team was determining the characteristics of the bilateral cooperation.

According to a report released in Managua, Cuba's assistance will include physicians, veterinarians and poultry pathology specialists as well as technicians in zootechnics, nutrition and in the manufacture and assembly of equipment. Cuba has also granted scholarships in the branch of the poultry industry and for the specialization of graduates in zootechnics, veterinary and agronomy engineers.

RAUL CASTRO CONGRATULATES EJT CANE CUTTERS

FL171344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 17 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], has sent a congratulatory letter to the 48 members of the Antonio Maceo Platoon of the Youth Labor Army [EJT] in Camaguey Province for having become the first in the nation to cut 3 million arrobas of sugarcane by 4 March in that province's canefields.

During the ceremony held to read the message, Div Gen Rigoberto Garcia Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee, FAR vice minister and chief of the EJT, presented to the hard-working combatants the flag accrediting them as having cut 3 million arrobas. Before Lazaro Vazquez, first party secretary in Camaguey Province, Lt Dionisio Cutino Laborde accepted the flag which also represents a starting point on the path toward new successes. You, members of the Antonio Maceo Platoon of the EJT, have made a beautiful effort which does honor to the name you bear and which represents for Cuban revolutionaries the symbol of revolutionary intransigence, patriotism and anti-imperialist attitude, the message sent by Raul to the group of 48 canecutting soldiers stresses.

On behalf of the officers, sergeants and soldiers of Camaguey's EJT, Maj Roger Reyes Carrasco, chief of that branch of the armed forces in Camaguey Province, read a letter to Raul which demonstrates the combatants' attitude in response to Fidel's appeal for the successful development of the harvest. The letter addressed to Army Gen Raul Castro ratifies the decision of the Antonio Maceo Platoon to cut 5 million arrobas of cane by 1 May instead of the four they had pledged earlier as well as the pledge of all EJT members in Camaguey to win in the tasks of cutting, weeding and planting needed for the victory of the current and future harvests.

SUGAR WORKERS RESPOND TO CASTRO CALL

FL151424 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Mar 80 FL

[Text] A response to the proposals outlined by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in the last analysis of the harvest situation has been approved in Vertientes, Camaguey Province, by the participants in a national meeting of the Sugar Industry Workers Union. The document contains the main tasks that the workers of the country's foremost industry will carry out for the successful execution of the current harvest and expresses their readiness to participate in other tasks such as the clearing, planting, and fertilization of fields.

The event was chaired by Luis Martell Rosas, secretary general of the Sugar Industry Workers Union, and was attended by representatives of the labor organization from each province. They examined the tasks pertaining to the labor movement in Minag [Ministry of Agriculture] construction and assembly enterprises.

Sugar mills around the country ground sugar cane at an average 81 percent capacity, Minag reported. The highest figure was 89 which belonged to Sancti Spiritus and Pinar del Rio, the latter of which was seriously affected in its operations due to rains and their aftermath. Holguin followed with 87 percent capacity in its unstoppable progress in the current harvest. Next were Guantanamo with 86 and Villa Clara with 85. The worst rate belongs to Las Tunas, which ground only 69 while the rest of the provinces ranged from 77 to 84 percent.

The third national agricultural-industrial special harvest emulation evaluation for the month of February will take place on Saturday at the Manuel Martinez Prieto sugar mill in Havana city. The work sessions will begin in the morning at the Lazaro Pena Trade Union Cadres School and the closing ceremony will be held at the Sugar Polytechnic next to the Martinez Prieto sugar mill.

GRANMA PROVINCE WINS EMULATION IN COMMUNICATIONS

FL142009 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1925 GMT 14 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Granma Province was selected most outstanding in special emulation of the communications field during 1979, it was announced in a meeting of the Communications Workers Union National Committee held at the Ruben Bravo teacher-training school in Manzanillo. Pedro Guelmes, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of communications, noted the need for continuing to make progress in improving the quality of services and development of communications. He stated that the conditions needed to fulfill all directives to the holding of the second party congress are present and this can be done if all political, union and administrative organizations pool their efforts.

Guelmes praised the accomplishments of the labor movement in the field and referred to labor and administrative efforts in the battle for a sixth grade education.

The Communications Workers Union expressed the need for stepping up economic tasks, especially the sugar harvest and cane agriculture and improvement of the quality of services, particularly in postal and telegraph work. Likewise, it called for guaranteeing the fulfillment of the investment plan, raising the level of labor discipline and organizing work and wages, among many other aspects.

In his closing remarks, (Juan Atrel Echevarria), secretary general of the Communications Workers Union, urged the participation to work intensely and efficiently in the achievement of all objectives. He also congratulated the winning provinces--Granma, Havana, Villa Clara, Pinar del Rio, Cienfuegos and Las Tunas--and urged their representatives to continue to work with the same emulating spirit.

CONTINUOUS WORK SHIFTS INSTITUTED IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

FL172301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 17 Mar 80 FL

[Text] One of the points discussed at the Light Industry Ministry to assess 1979 was the establishment of a new work shift in the textile industry as a means to increase production by making the most of the capacity of the installations. The meeting was chaired by Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers. The creation of this kind of work brigade in textile plants and spinning mills means that the machines will not be idle a single moment, including Saturdays and Sundays, and also that the mass vacations that used to characterize the textile industry will now be on a rotation basis in July and August. Light Industry Minister Manuel Miyares explained that the new work brigades, besides raising production, open new avenues of access for the labor force.

GRENADA

SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA RALLY HELD IN ONGOING CELEBRATIONS

FL141131 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 14 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The people and Government of Grenada held a rally in solidarity with Cuba as part of the festivities for the first anniversary of the triumph of the Grenadian revolution. The rally, held on Carriacou Island, was presided over by New Jewel Movement Political Bureau member Bernardo Coard and Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member Jesus Montane.

Coard pointed out that one of the Maurice Bishop government's main objectives is to create a society where the people do not have to leave the country to look for work. For his part, Montane stressed the social progress that has been made on Carriacou since the Bishop government took power in Grenada. He said that tourism will increase and new jobs will be created with the development of fishing and the construction of a new international airport. Grenada, Nicaragua and Cuba, Montane concluded quoting Cuban leader Fidel Castro, are three giants [word indistinct] up to defend their rights to independence at the very door of imperialism.

CLOSER TIES WITH CUBA, LEFT-LEANING POLICIES VIEWED

FL171020 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 12 Mar 80 pp 4, 14 FL

[Unattributed Editorial]

[Text] St Georges, Grenada (CANA)--A large black and white portrait of the bearded, cigar-smoking Cuban president, Fidel Castro, greets visitors to Grenada's media centre.

In the dusty, wind-scoured Point Saline area nearby, where Grenada is building a $45 million (US) international airport, dozens of Cuban trucks and bulldozers are on display.

And 18 miles away, at Pearls Airport, a Cuban executive jet that brought Communist Party top official Jesus Montane Orapusa to a two-week festival of the March 13, 1979 revolution has been awaiting.

Since last year's pre-dawn coup, which ousted the former pro-Western Eric Gairy government, Grenada has swung leftward ideologically, deepening relations with communist Cuba, as well as with its ally, the Soviet Union, and bearded, 34-year-old Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has been speaking of the "unbreakable Cuba-Grenada friendship."

"If there was no Cuba," Bishop tells daily public rallies, "there would not have been a Grenada revolution." Cuba, he said, paved the way for the Grenada change of government. At the same time, Bishop rejects a United States claim that this 133-square mile spice-exporting former British colony is moving inexorably towards becoming a Cuban or Soviet satellite.

Bishop maintains that Grenada's foreign policy statements--including an attack on the U.S.-supported Egypt-Israeli Camp David peace accord and concurrence with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan last December that angered President Carter--are "principled" foreign policy expressing solidarity with the world's oppressed people.

But the U.S. Government sees both attacks as merely as publication of Moscow's and Cuba's diplomatic thrust.

Cuba is one of 17 countries with which Grenada established diplomatic relations in the last 12 months. The others include the Soviet Union, Nicaragua, Czechoslovakia, Algeria, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Laos, Benin, Syria, and Sao Tome and Principe.

Cuba is part of wide-flung diplomatic network the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) says it is building. In some cases--Nicaragua and Kampuchea--it is meant to reflect Grenada's solidarity with the Third World people's struggle for control of the social, economic, and political destiny.

The others, Bishop says, are largely to bolster the development of a country with high malnutrition, unemployment (approximately 35 percent), illiteracy (35 percent), low earnings for exporting agricultural commodities ($14.8 million US annually), poor housing and health facilities.

Aid has been flowing along this new network, but the biggest chunk has come from Cuba, which is meeting roughly half the cost of building the new airport, sending 250-strong construction brigade and medical personnel to work in the health sector, providing 11 trawlers for a planned state-owned fishing fleet, and training Grenadian youths in agriculture and fisheries.

Grenada's post-revolution survival will largely depend on finding new markets for its exports, Agriculture Minister Unison Whiteman says. Traditional trading partners, including Britain, are now offering low prices which fail to reflect the spiraling cost of fertilisers and other inputs, he explains.

Bishop sees the new diplomatic thrust as bringing in sorely-needed foreign exchange, as well as chunks of financial aid and cheaper technology.

In just under a year, Cuba has offered Grenada the type of aid it usually takes the developed world years to give out, Bishop says.

As the Cuban presence becomes more visible here, Grenada has joined Cuba in scathing attacks on the US, calling for Puerto Rican independence, dismantaling of the naval base at Guantanamo Bay and the US peace-making force that grew out of American concern about Soviet intentions in the Caribbean.

Prime Minister Bishop told a rally that the March 13 revolution--a reaction, he says, to police brutality, harassment of unionised workers, and a sluggish economy--"showed Grenada who its true friends are."

In an apparent reference to the United States, he said there are wealthy countries content with offering Grenada a trickle of aid in exchange for support of its foreign policy, aimed at stifling Cuban development.

Grenada says its new foreign policy is based on:

Maintaining the Caribbean as a peace zone--minus military task forces, air and sea patrols and those military bases not wanted by the region's peoples.

Respect for the right of self-determination--and end to British, American, Dutch and French colonialism, and...

Respect of the principle of ideological pluralism--allowing the region to build 'their own processes, in their own way, free from outside interference, free from all forms of pressure, free from threat of use of force, free from intimidation, undue influence, duress and bullying,' Bishop says.

Grenada also wants to see an end to the arming and financing of "counterrevolutionaries and anti-popular, anti-democratic, or anti-progressive regimes," and respect for the Caribbean islands' sovereignty, legal equality, and territorial integrity.

Under this policy, it has set out clear guidelines for normalization of relations with the U.S. --including the return ofex-Prime Minister Gairy to face charges ranging from mass murder to misuse of public funds.

The general feeling among officials here is that while ties with the U.S. get icier those with Cuba can only improve.

JAMAICA

COOPERATION, RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA DISCUSSED

FL131257 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Jamaica is considering a request to assist Nicaragua in its literacy drive [words indistinct] section of the country where a number of Jamaicans have settled. In the meantime, both countries are concluding plans for the exchange of diplomatic representatives at the ambassadorial level.

These matters were discussed yesterday at a talk between Prime Minister Manley and the commander of Nicaragua's armed forces and member of the five-man [words indistinct], Daniel Ortega. Commander Ortega and the vice minister of foreign affairs arrived in the island yesterday on their way to (?Grenada).

He brought the prime minister up to date on the progress of the Nicaraguan revolution. He informed Mr Manley that the promised U.S. loan to Nicaragua had not been (?made), having said his country had made it clear that it did not entertain impositions attached to any loan.

Saying [words indistinct] imperialism's designs in the region, Commander Ortega spoke of the need to strengthen relations between the English-speaking Caribbean and the Spanish-speaking countries of the region and Latin America. He said Jamaica had a crucial role to play in this regard [words indistinct] Mr Manley to take up the matter with his CARICOM counterparts.

The Nicaraguan leader also renewed the invitation for Prime Minister Manley to visit Nicaragua later this year.

Mr Manley and Commander Ortega are flying to Grenada this morning to take part in the celebrations of the (?first anniversary) of the Grenadian revolution.

PNP'S DUCAN LEAVES FOR ALGERIA, SOVIET UNION

FL131905 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Mar 80 p 2 FL

[Text] People's National Party General Secretary Dr. D.K. Duncan left on Sunday night on a trip that will take him to Algeria and the Soviet Union, in c ntinuation of the party's programme to "inform friendly political organizations in the international community about Jamaica's present economic situation."

Dr Duncan, who will meet and have discussions with the leaders of the political parties in the two countries, has been accompanied by the parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mr Derrick Heaven. Mr. Heaven will be representing both the party executive and the state on the mission.

Also accompanying Dr. Duncan, is Miss Maxine Henry, deputy convener of the PNP women's movement and member of the Secretariat. The group is expected to return home some time next week.

Dr. Duncan visited Libya on a similar mission earlier this year.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

CARICOM SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL171045 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 13 Mar 80 p 1 FL

[Text] CARICOM secretary general, Dr. Kurleigh King, held talks yesterday with Trinidad and Tobago Government ministers on matters relating to Caribbean affairs.

Dr. King met Senator Mervyn de Souza, minister of Caribbean community affairs and minister in the Ministry of Finance, and Senator John Donaldson, minister of external affairs and minister of national security.

The meeting took place at the Ministry of External Affairs.

No details were given. However, it reportedly centered on developments in the Caribbean.

The CARICOM Secretariat is seeking to have a heads of government conference in the near future. Sources said yesterday that no date has yet been fixed and no site chosen.

Last year Trinidad and Tobago said no to an invitation to host the conference. Another site is still to be decided upon.

The sources explained, too, that any heads of government conference would be attended by Trinidad and Tobago but not necessarily at prime ministerial level; a senior government minister could represent the country at the conference.

Last year Trinidad and Tobago said no to an invitation to host the conference. Another site is still to be decided upon.

Earlier this year Trinidad and Tobago did not send a representative to the foreign ministers conference held in St. Lucia. It was the first time that Trinidad and Tobago was not present at a CARICOM meeting.

It is believed that Dr. King's discussions also took into account Trinidad and Tobago's participation in planned CARICOM meetings.

BRIEFS

PARTY SUSPENSIONS--Karl Hudson-Phillips, a former attorney general, and Mr Ferdi Ferreira, a founder of the ruling People's National Movement (PNM), were suspended on Sunday from the party. The two were suspended following charges that they made public statements "inimical to the interests of the party"--a breach of Article 19, Section 5 of the PNM Constitution. [Port of Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 11 Mar 80 p 1 FL]